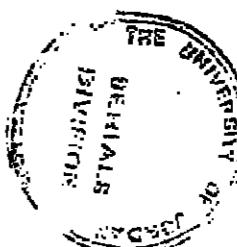


INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Admitting Bribes, Berlusconi Weakens His Fragile Regime

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy admitted in an interview that executives of his Fininvest business empire had paid bribes to government tax officials. But he denied any personal involvement and claimed his company had been forced to make the payments.

Breaking his silence for the first time about the corruption scandal that in recent weeks has enveloped his media, retailing and publishing conglomerate and led to the arrest of his brother Paolo, Mr. Berlusconi sought to play down the affair by terming the sums of money paid to tax inspectors "incredibly small."

Mr. Berlusconi said he preferred to describe the payments, made over a number of years by Fininvest executives to officials of the Guardia di Finanza tax police, as "extortion" rather than as bribes in the

"These payments were ridiculously small in quantitative terms," he said. "For a company that has 50 billion lire a day of revenues, and pays one billion lire a day in taxes, these payments, based on what I have

About Fininvest bribes:

"For a company that has 50 billion lire a day of revenues, and pays one billion lire a day in taxes, these payments, based on what I have been told, became a necessity in order to delay and reduce the presence of officials who were interfering with the work of some companies in our group."

Is he a potential target of investigation?

"There is nothing that can touch me personally."

been told, became a necessity in order to delay and reduce the presence of officials who were interfering with the work of some companies in our group."

Mr. Berlusconi said his brother, who has told investigating magistrates in Milan that he authorized an off-the-books Fininvest slush fund of about 3 billion lire (\$2 million) for the payments — was a "victim of extortion."



Asked whether he feared that he might become the target of Milan magistrates investigating corruption, Mr. Berlusconi said, "There is nothing that can touch me personally."

Mr. Berlusconi's admission could nonetheless lead to more controversy inside his already fragile governing coalition, which includes the separatist-minded Northern League and the neofascist National Alliance. And it could create jitters on the Milan bourse, which has experienced a sharp drop in share prices as a result of squabbling among coalition members. Concern about the government's stability contributed to a slump in the lira to a record low of 1,013 against the Deutsche mark on Thursday.

Fininvest, which has annual revenues of 11.6 trillion lire, is by no means the only company under investigation for having bribed tax inspectors over the years. But the Fininvest probe has come perilously close to the prime minister himself, and his administration may also trigger further investigations on the part of prosecutors, whom Mr. Berlusconi has accused of abusing their powers.

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See ITALY, Page 8

In Bid to IRA, Britain Offers To Cut Ulster Troop Patrols

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

DUBLIN — In what appeared to be an important concession to the outlawed Irish Republican Army, the chief of British security in Northern Ireland said Thursday that Britain would reduce the number of troops on patrol if the IRA agreed to a cease-fire that ended a campaign of killing.

The statement, by Sir Hugh Annesley, chief of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was immediately interpreted by Protestant political leaders as a concession.

Analysts noted that the statement fit a pattern in which British officials first refuse to concede to IRA demands, then make conciliatory statements to indicate flexibility, then say that there is nothing new or sensational in such statements.

But Ken Maginis, a member of the British Parliament from Northern Ireland, and a security expert for the mainstream Ulster Unionist Party, seemed to reflect the view of Protestant leaders.

He called for the resignation of Mr. Annesley, saying the chief constable's statement "is a boost to the IRA at a time when I think and others think they were almost without friends."

The IRA, through its political wing, Sinn Fein, has insisted that an IRA cease-fire would have to be part of a general "demilitarization."

The British and Irish governments, in a peace initiative in December, offered Sinn Fein a place at a negotiating table if the violence was ended. A minimum of three months was later stipulated as necessary to make the cease-fire convincing.

In recent weeks, officials with contacts in the IRA have said the outlawed guerrilla force was preparing to announce a cease-fire in the next few weeks.

The statement by Sir Hugh was seen in Dublin and Belfast as an attempt to encourage the IRA to lay down its arms, which have killed 296 policemen and 648 British troops since the guerrilla war began 25 years ago.

Britain has 17,500 troops in Belfast.



Troops Fire to Dispel Demonstrators in Zaire

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

A Zairian soldier menacing demonstrators who took to the streets in Goma on Thursday after troops were reported to have killed five money changers. After troops dispersed crowds by firing in the air, Zaire said it would replace all its soldiers in Goma. In a refugee camp across the Rwanda border, a Hutu family was crediting divine providence for its survival. Page 2.

Uganda University's Demise Is a Lesson on Africa

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

They average \$300 per month. Virtually all the professors supplement their pay with outside jobs, from running small shops, consulting for private businesses, or working on farms outside the capital. One chemistry professor drives a taxicab to make ends meet.

This is another in a series of occasional articles dealing with the economic and social collapse of countries in Africa.

"The salary is so low, who's going to come here? Ugandans are running away," said Joseph Carasco, a biochemistry professor and chairman of the university faculty union. "I feel very sad for the students now."

Makerere's is not a unique case. Its demise mirrors what African academics, economists and World Bank

officials say is one of the continent's most serious and neglected long-term crises: the near-total collapse of the system of higher education.

Makerere fell victim to Uganda's bloody post-independence history: the ruthless dictatorship of Idi Amin, the Tanzanian invasion, the even more brutal dictatorship of Milton Obote, the civil war that brought Yoweri Museveni to power in 1986. Like all other Ugandan institutions, Makerere suffered. But to many in East Africa, the school's decline is even more dramatic, and sad, when viewed against its once-proud reputation for academic excellence.

"That institution was clearly for many, many years

See AFRICA, Page 8

Moscow Court Acquits Last Defendant in 1991 Coup Attempt

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Post Service

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, then president and Communist Party leader.

The Military Collegium of the Russian Supreme Court, following the lead of the state prosecutor earlier this week, said there was no evidence that Mr. Varennikov had betrayed his country. It closed the last defendant in the case.

A former general, Valentin Varennikov, 70, who once commanded all Soviet ground forces, was cleared of treason for his role in the plot to seize power from

tried for his role in undermining Soviet power.

The former general was the last of a group of eight high Communist Party leaders and nine other conspirators who were involved in the plot against Mr. Gorbachev.

Three of the original plotters committed suicide shortly after the coup failed, one fell ill and 12 were pardoned by Parliament earlier this year, along with the leaders of

the uprising last October against President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Only Mr. Varennikov refused to accept a pardon, saying he wanted to be exonerated in a court of law.

Mr. Varennikov did not play a leading role in the 1991 coup, which was plagued by disarray and drunkenness and was outmaneuvered by Mr. Yeltsin, then the lead-

See COUP, Page 8

For Afghan Refugees, Life on the Moon

Crowded Tent City Selters in a Desert, Far From Water

By John Dairton

New York Times Service

JALALABAD, Afghanistan — The Sar Shabi camp for people displaced by the war, a vast checkerboard of tents extending as far as the eye can see, sits on a barren plateau of rocks and gravel. It fries in the scorching Afghan sun like eggs in a skillet.

There is no known source of water within an hour's walk and scarcely a tree to cast the smallest patch of shade. The temperature reaches 40 degrees centigrade (105 Fahrenheit) these summer days. It is so hot that people just stay in their tents, almost too listless even to swat at flies.

"Here it's a desert, and there is nothing to do, just to sit and wait for rations," said Mohammed Akbar, 35, who lives in the camp with his wife and three children. His right hand twayed with one of his few possessions, a tape measure. "This is not a life."

The camp is home to 118,000 people and is growing by about 30 families a day. Almost all have fled from Kabul, the capital, 110 kilometers (70 miles) to the east, where fighting began again on Jan. 1 among the various factions of mujahidin, who wore down Soviet troops into withdrawing in 1989 and toppled the Soviet-backed government in April 1992.

Their own fending has been more destructive than the Soviet era. In the previous 12 years of guerrilla war, the capital remained largely intact. Now it is in ruins from rocket attacks and street fighting as the forces of Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and President Burhanuddin Rabbani struggle for control.

More than 11,000 people have been killed and 500,000 left homeless in the last seven months.

Five years ago, the world was paying attention to what was happening here.

Two years ago, there was hope that the world's largest concentration of refugees, 6 million, Afghans in Pakistan and Iran, would finally return home, and 2.7 million eventually did.

But the fighting has renewed and now it goes on in international obscurity.

There are still 3.3 million refugees outside Afghanistan — 1.5 million in Pakistan and 1.8 million in Iran. The return of refugees ebbed, and the tide started running in the other direction.

The huge camps outside Peshawar and Quetta in Pakistan, with ever-expanding numbers of adobe houses, electrical lines and health and educational services, have become like established villages.

The refugees there are integrating ever more deeply into the local economy or even sending family breadwinners flying

See CAMP, Page 8

Baseball Talks End in Futility

Prepare for 'Long One,' Owner Says of a Strike

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Major league baseball's labor negotiators seemingly surrendered to the inevitability of a shutdown. Friday after a brief bargaining session produced little progress and a lot of anger.

Asked about a players' strike, one club owner said: "Be prepared for a long one."

The bargaining session, on Wednesday, consisted mainly of Richard Justice, chief negotiator for the owners, telling 13 members of the Baltimore Orioles, New York Yankees and Philadelphia Phillies why his side had to have a proposal that includes a ceiling on pay — a salary cap — similar to the one adopted by the National Football League.

The players responded that they

would not accept a salary cap because it would restrict pay and free agency. And when the session ended, both sides took their cases into the court of public opinion via the press, which is where the real war is being waged in these final days.

The players say they are increasingly frustrated because no baseball owners, team presidents or general managers are attending the sessions.

"I believe the strike will last as long as there are no owners at the meetings," said a pitcher for the Orioles, Mike Mussina. "We're not talking to owners. We're talking to an ownership representative, who as far as I know will be the only one making any money when there's a strike."

The players have said they must strike because the owners will declare

See STRIKE, Page 17

Kiosk	
House Coalition Halts Crime Bill	
WASHINGTON (AP) — In a stinging rebuke to the Clinton administration, a coalition of Republicans, gun-control opponents and black lawmakers Thursday rejected a \$33.2 billion crime bill package.	A procedural measure was preceded by what one Democratic leader called "frenzied warfare" among lobbyists.
Crossword	Page 6.
Weather	Page 18.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 15.86	Up 0.26%
3750.90	115.62
DM	1.58
Pound	1.5473
Yen	100.125
FF	5.355
Newstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr.
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 DH
Comoros.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gibon.....760 CFA	Senegal.....9.60 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Tunisia.....1.00 Din.
Italy.....2.60 Lira	U.S. 35,000
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 8.50
Jordan.....J.D. U.A.E.	Dhfr.
Lebanon.....U.S. 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Clinton Sets Oct. 15 Deadline to Act on Bosnia Embargo

By Ruth Marcus
and Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Under congressional pressure, President Bill Clinton has for the first time set a deadline for asking the United Nations to exempt the Muslim-led Bosnian government from a regional arms embargo, administration officials said.

In a letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, Mr. Clinton said that if the separatist Bosnian Serbs failed to accept an internationally brokered peace proposal for Bosnia by Oct. 15, he would go to the UN before the end of October to ask that the embargo against the Muslims be lifted.

[France and Britain said Thursday they would not oppose a move to lift the embargo against the Bosnian Muslims. Agence France-Presse reported.

[Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France reiterated in a television interview that lifting the embargo would not be good, either for the UN forces on the ground in Bosnia, "or for peace," but that it could "become unavoidable."

[Earlier Thursday, the British Foreign Office said Britain would abstain in any UN vote on lifting the arms embargo, reiterating that it would not use its veto.]

Mr. Nunn called Mr. Clinton's willingness to set a date "very significant because it denotes a seriousness of purpose."

Russia Republic Expect Invasion

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The leader of Russia's breakaway republic of Chechnya, facing increasing opposition from Moscow, ordered the mobilization Thursday of all men in the North Caucasus region to prevent a possible invasion.

Itar-Tass news agency quoted an aide to the Chechen president, Dzhokhar Dudayev, a severe irritant to the Kremlin since his election in 1991, as saying the order would be made public within hours.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia insisted Moscow would not use force to overthrow Mr. Dudayev, saying that would spark an uprising and unforgivably high bloodshed in the Caucasus.

In an Orgy of Killing, 'Providence' Saved Rwandan

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

NYARUSHISHI, Rwanda — Not long ago Samuel Ntawiniga and his family lived in a three-bedroom house in Kigali, with a television, a video-cassette recorder and modern appliances in the kitchen.

Mr. Ntawiniga had a good

job: He was a senior financial officer in the American Embassy, where he had worked for eight years.

These days, he and his family live under a plastic sheet like 12,000 others in the refugee camp here. They sleep on straw mats, and his wife, Helene Mukabutera, cooks sweet potatoes and rice over an open fire.

But Mr. Ntawiniga, 45, who has white flecks in his beard and wears a small pin on his shirt displaying the Rwandan and American flags, does not complain about his living conditions.

Scores of his relatives, neighbors and friends have been killed in recent months, and he believes that he has survived only by divine providence.

Mr. Ntawiniga's story is the story of Rwanda since April — a nation on the run after a frenzy of violence in which tens of thousands of Tutsi and moderate Hutu were killed. And yet there is compassion amid the carnage.

The nightmare for Mr. Ntawiniga and the country, began on April 6, when President Juvenal Habyarimana died in a suspicious plane crash.

"I was at home, in bed," Mr.

Ntawiniga recalled. "Around 10 o'clock in the evening, one of my sons knocked on my bedroom door and said quietly, 'Papa, the president has been killed.' I thought, 'This is the end!'

Mr. Ntawiniga, a devout Seventh-Day Adventist, gathered his family together — his wife, three sons, two daughters and two girls orphaned by the civil war whom Mr. Ntawiniga and his wife had taken from a refugee camp a few months earlier.

"We prayed," he said. "The next morning the killing started." Soldiers from the presidential guard, the elite unit of the Rwandan Army, went from house to house in the capital.

One of Mr. Ntawiniga's neighbors was killed, but the man's wife and another woman escaped and sought refuge in Mr. Ntawiniga's house.

Mr. Ntawiniga and his wife are Hutu, but the women they rescued are Tutsi, which would have meant certain death for Mr. Ntawiniga if the soldiers and militiamen searching houses had found them.

"Providence saved me," Mr.

The next morning several militiamen searched Mr. Ntawiniga's house. And that afternoon four more returned.

The militias, which carried out most of the carnage in Rwanda in April and May and still terrorize the people in this area, were formed by the country's two Hutu political parties, the National Republican Movement for Democracy and the more extremist Coalition for the Defense of the Republic.

The militiamen ordered Mr. Ntawiniga's wife and children into one room, then went into his bedroom — "I was taking a nap," he said — and took him outside.

They accused Mr. Ntawiniga of being a supporter of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the Tutsi-dominated rebel army, because he worked for the American Embassy.

They also said that Mr. Ntawiniga and his wife looked like Tutsi, so they must be killed. Their mothers are indeed Tutsi, but their fathers are Hutu, which means that under the Rwandan classification system they are Hutu.

Mr. Ntawiniga asked to be allowed to pray. They allowed him to, then one counted, "One,

two, three," and pulled the trigger.

He had fired into the ground next to Mr. Ntawiniga's head. "I don't know why," Mr. Ntawiniga said. "I think they just wanted to intimidate me."

He said they demanded money from him, and because it was the start of the school year he had on hand his children's school fee — about \$100 — and gave it to them. They also demanded his car. He gave them the keys, but they left without the car.

On Friday, April 8, two days after the violence began, the diplomatic community began to flee Kigali, the capital.

Mr. Ntawiniga decided to get his family out but the family fled to Gitarama, and were there when the Patriotic Front attacked in mid-June. A Rwandan Army soldier ordered Mr. Ntawiniga and his family to flee.

"If you don't leave, I will kill you," Mr. Ntawiniga recalled the soldier saying.

Grenade Hurts 7 in Burundi Capital

BUJUMBURA, Burundi (Reuters) — At least seven people were wounded Thursday when a grenade was hurled into the main market here, raising fears that Burundi would follow Rwanda into ethnic conflict.

The attack took place despite a heavy military presence on the streets of the capital to quell ethnic unrest and strikes. It was not known who had thrown the grenade.

The army moved quickly to head off further attacks and sealed off the northern suburb of Ngagara, a mainly Tutsi neighborhood where armed guerrillas were roaming. Militants chanting "Ibora," slang for "Kill the Hutu," were threatening to step up their actions to force the government into releasing leaders arrested for inciting violence.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Rabin Opens Jerusalem to PLO Aide

JERUSALEM (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin gave a top Palestinian official the green light on Thursday to visit Jerusalem, reversing Israeli policy.

A statement from the prime minister's office said Nabil Shaath, an aide to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization's leader, had permission to visit the city's Muslim shrines. Mr. Shaath is minister of planning in the Palestinian authority in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

He confirmed the go-ahead. "This ought to be a matter of fact. We ought to be able to see Jerusalem, to pray in Jerusalem," Mr. Shaath said in the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian autonomy is currently confined to Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Senate Cuts Off Funds to Spy Project

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, miffed at not knowing about a \$310 million building for a secret spy agency, voted to halve further spending for the project until it learns more about it.

The vote, coming days after members of the Senate intelligence committee publicly disclosed the project, reflects anger among lawmakers that work could have gone on for four years without their knowledge.

Earlier, officials representing the CIA and the Pentagon insisted they had fully disclosed to Congress the construction project, which is to house the National Reconnaissance Office, the agency that operates the government's spy satellites.

Paris Backs Eventual Algeria Voting

PARIS (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France denied Thursday that Paris unconditionally supported the authorities in Algeria and said they should return the country to democracy as soon as it was practical.

"There must be elections," he said in an interview on French television. "When the moment is right, when conditions permit, the Algerian people must be able to express themselves."

Mr. Juppé said he delivered the same message directly to Algeria's president a week ago.

Aspirin Blocks AIDS, Study Suggests

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A test-tube study suggests that ordinary aspirin may keep HIV-infected people from getting full-blown AIDS, researchers said Thursday.

In a study to be published Friday in the journal *Science*, Yale researchers found that aspirin and its chemical precursor, sodium salicylate, work in part by blocking a protein called NF-kappaB, which plays a crucial role in triggering the body's frontline immune response. The researchers found that by inhibiting NF-kappaB, aspirin substantially prevented the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, which causes AIDS, from replicating itself.

The lead author of the article, Dr. Sankar Ghosh, emphasized, however, that "this is a preliminary laboratory study, and people should wait for clinical trials to see whether aspirin is shown to be beneficial in patients."

Korean Crash Laid to Pilots' Dispute

SEOUL (AP) — An argument between the pilot and co-pilot of a South Korean airliner over whether to abort a bad-weather landing may have been a factor in its crash, the police said Thursday. All 160 people on board escaped just before the plane burst into flames.

The pilot of the Airbus A-300, Captain Barry Edward Woods, a Canadian, told the police that the co-pilot, Chung Chan Kyu, had suddenly attempted to abort the landing about 400 yards from the end of the runway, causing the plane to skid, the police said.

Mr. Chung said Captain Woods insisted on landing even though there was not enough room on the runway after a sudden tailwind pushed the plane forward, according to the report. Mr. Chung said he shouted to Captain Woods to abort but that the pilot ignored him.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.K. Rail Strike Starts, More Set

LONDON (AFP) — Just hours before the start of a 24-hour stoppage at Thursday midnight, to be followed by strikes Monday and Tuesday, British railroad signalmen announced another strike for Aug. 22 starting at noon.

The signalmen have been staging weekly one-day strikes for nine weeks in their pay dispute, disrupting train schedules. Seeking compensation for staff cuts, the 4,500 signalmen demanded an 11 percent hike in their salary, later revised to 5.7 percent.

British Airways' plans to spend up to \$120 million to upgrade in-flight entertainment and information. Passengers will be able to rent a car, book hotel rooms and even gamble. The system will be tested next year.

The Greek government banned half of cars and taxis from the heart of Athens on Thursday and Friday because of high pollution levels and high temperatures expected to reach 42 degrees centigrade (107 Fahrenheit). Hundreds of Athenians died in 1988 during a heat wave coupled with thick air pollution.

The no-smoking beach in Damp, Germany, has been declared a success. Town officials also said the beach gets litter than others.

(Reuters)

Weekend Events Mark Landings in Provence

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France is host to ceremonies this weekend recalling the World War II Allied landings in Provence 50 years ago. Marked by U.S. warships calling at ports all along France's Mediterranean coast, the three-day commemoration, running through the Assumption holiday on Monday, will be highlighted by a series of events.

Bruce Williams, a correspondent for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, said the events would include:

On Saturday, at 10 P.M., a sound-and-light show on the beach at Ste. Maxime, near St. Tropez, will recount the main events of the Allied campaign.

On Sunday, warships from Britain, France and the United States will steam from Villefranche to Toulon between 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. At 11 A.M., President François Mitterrand and Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton will salute the procession from the deck of a French aircraft carrier during a flyover by U.S. and French aircraft. At 4:30 P.M. at La Motte, parachute teams from Britain, France and the United States will conduct precision jumps in the drop zone used in 1944.

On Monday, at Hyères, an air show will be open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the French naval air base. Ceremonies and flyovers will be held in Draguignan, where four U.S. veterans will be decorated by France, and at 11 A.M. in Cavalaire, an event honoring French participation in the invasion. At 6:30 P.M. in Draguignan, an American memorial ceremony will be held at the Rhône American Cemetery, with more than 100 U.S. veterans in attendance.

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The no-smoking beach in Damp, Germany, has been declared a success. Town officials also said the beach gets litter than others.

(Reuters)

Vets May Jump, Into Sea

The Associated Press

PARIS — Five U.S. veterans, whose plan to parachute onto French soil was refused, have received an offer of a consolation jump from the French military — a drop into the sea.

"We're probably going to take them up on it. It will be an interesting experience," said Ken Shaker, 78, a company commander in the 509th Parachute Infantry Regiment during World War II.

General Christian Piquemal confirmed that the French Army will, if the veterans agree quickly, give them some basic training and take them up in helicopters to 1,300 feet.

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(Reuters)

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Bolivia	1-800-624-1000	(Outside of Cairo, dial 02 first.)	395-5770	Israel/COC	177-180-2727	Portugal/COC	001-800-002-0022	United Kingdom/COC	156-2222
Bolivia	800-002	El Salvador	9980-102-80	195	James	001-800-002-0022	Syria/COC	0800	
Bolivia	0800-10012	Finland/COC	197-00-19	Kenya	177-182-1022	Military Base:	001-800-002-0022	Tunisia/COC	001-800-002-0022
Bolivia	0-800-623-0484	France/COC	090-00-19	Kosovo	2810-182-1000	United Arab Emirates	001-800-002-0022	U.S. Virgin Islands/COC	001-800-002

THE AMERICAS / URGENT BUSINESS

Panetta's New Task: Save Clinton in the Fall Elections

By Michael Wines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Leon E. Panetta holds the rank of White House chief of staff. As his very first change in the staff suggests, even that grand title understates the job.

Mr. Panetta has yet to disclose a long-rumored reshuffling of the White House, or even to hire his own staff. But this week he reshuffled outside the White House, tapping a fellow Californian, former Representative Tony L. Coelho, in effect to run the Democratic Party through the fall elections.

In part, his move reflects an understanding that President Bill Clinton's agenda is a "dead letter" if Democrats lose many seats in Congress, as a number of experts predict.

It also hints at the breadth and urgency of the political rescue operation Mr. Panetta is conducting. With the president's popularity with voters sinking in the polls, his legislative goals imperiled and Whitewater rearin

g, any dramatic White House administrative changes — changes Mr. Panetta pledged six weeks ago to make "earlier rather than later" — await more urgent political duties.

"There are some fundamental problems that need to be addressed now, the most important being the president's legislative agenda," said a senior administration official close to Mr. Panetta.

Should Mr. Clinton lose the summer's battles

in Congress, this official said, the damage to Democrats "would be considerable."

And so for now, the new chief of staff is also the new chief lobbyist, attending Democratic whip meetings in Congress to find votes for health-care, crime and trade bills. He is the chief image-maker, summoning consultants and political friends for advice on how to focus the public's fuzzy view of just what Mr. Clinton stands for.

Perhaps most of all, he is trying to focus Mr. Clinton himself. He is reining in the many sides-without-portfolio who once had their fingers and entire hands, in almost every Oval Office decision.

And he is trying to get the president himself to stop talking so often, for so long and on so many topics. That may be one of the hardest tasks of all.

Still, one would never know it by talking to the new chief of staff. Mr. Panetta talks about managing the most powerful office in the world in the blandest of bureaucratic language.

"What we're involved in here is the need to make the transition from a campaign organization to a governing organization," he said, "and that means greater discipline, greater lines of authority, greater focus on what needs to be done. Just the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the organization needs to be improved."

In an interview this week in his White House office, a capacious affair decorated with Ansel

Adams landscape photos, Mr. Panetta said one of his three priorities when he took on his new job on June 23 was to draw clear lines of responsibility among Mr. Clinton's aides.

"There has been a tendency to have a group of people trying to manage an issue who may not have been assigned that responsibility under their job description," he said dryly.

On any issue of note, Mr. Panetta said, White House advisers must now submit "decision memos" to him, for review and forwarding to the president, rather than hash out policy in the kind of open-ended give-and-take for which this White House became famous.

A second priority, he said, is to ensure that aides do not "bypass the process" — skipping their bosses to lobby the president directly. Mr. Panetta has cut back aides' access.

The final priority, said the nation's most powerful chief operating officer, is to take control of salary increases from the management office.

He also reviews Air Force One passenger lists to cull hangers-on from Clinton trips. And he has changed the 8 A.M. staff meeting to half an hour earlier.

Mr. Panetta said he had not decided when, or even whether, to reorganize the White House itself, much less who should be moved, promoted or let go.

The White House did confirm on Wednesday that he and the president had decided to replace the acting counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, with Abner

J. Mikva, now chief judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

But Mr. Cutler's departure had been planned for weeks.

Mr. Panetta's description of White House days, while technically accurate, understates the potential impact of the changes he says he is making. By Mr. Panetta's description, two of Mr. Clinton's closest advisers and Arkansas friends, Bruce R. Lindsey and Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty 3d, have circumscribed duties.

Mr. Lindsey, who has handled much of the political damage control stemming from Mr. Clinton's days as governor of Arkansas, is now becoming a more general legal adviser.

Mr. McLarty, the former chief of staff, now serves mostly as a liaison to the business world and to conservatives.

A third free-ranging aide with an office next to Mr. Clinton, George Stephanopoulos, now acts as a deputy to Mr. Panetta, focusing on Congress and the day's less urgent tasks.

Mr. Panetta is reported to be considering changes in the White House communications staff, which handles public relations and the press, and also in the advance office, which helps plan Mr. Clinton's trips.

Virtually all these changes are rooted in real worry that the public is starting to write Mr. Clinton off — confused and wearied by his broad and shifting list of goals and his changing explanations of personal and political conduct.

U.S. Vessels Poised For Duty Off Cuba

1980 Exiles Oppose an Influx

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Coast Guard is poised to put more ships in the Caribbean quickly in response to any mass exodus from Cuba, the State Department said Thursday.

A press officer, David Johnson, said the Coast Guard would play a central role in intercepting any influx of refugees in the Straits of Florida.

Mr. Johnson gave no details. But Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Inter-American affairs, said Wednesday that the Pentagon could quadruple its 12-vessel patrol in 36 hours if needed.

At the Pentagon, a spokesman, Dennis Boxx, said 12 U.S. Navy ships were deployed off Haiti, and an additional five were in the southern Caribbean on anti-narcotics duty.

Mr. Boxx suggested that the vessels off Haiti and in the southern Caribbean could be redeployed off Cuba if the need

arose but only if they could be spared. Another possibility is using ships deployed off the U.S. East Coast, he said.

Officials have been updating contingency plans for coping with a mass influx of Cubans since President Fidel Castro warned Friday of that possibility. In 1980, 125,000 Cubans fled to the United States during the Mariel boatlift, swamping services in South Florida.

Attorney General Janet Reno said at a news conference that U.S. officials were working with officials in Miami "to caution Castro that he's not going to be able to do a repeat of Mariel."

William Booth of The Washington Post reported earlier from Miami:

As President Castro threatens to unleash another massive exodus of refugees, the Cuban-American population in Miami is pleading with U.S. authorities to resist any repetition of the Mariel boatlift that led to widespread crime and economic upheaval in Florida.

Cuban exiles insist there is a vast difference between today and 1980.

"Another boatlift could destroy our community," said Caesar Odio, the Dade County manager. "Mariel was a mess," he added. "We cannot let it happen again."

In 1980, sailing to Cuba to rescue family members was viewed as heroic. Today, it is widely seen as aiding the enemy by allowing Mr. Castro to free himself of critics.

But more importantly, many Cubans here, who have created their own version of an economic miracle, believe another influx would prove too costly.

"It would be devastating for the economy," said Xavier Suarez, a former mayor of Miami. "That's the big one. South Florida just can't take another 100,000 people."

So far, the U.S. Coast Guard reports no signs of boats heading from the United States to Cuba to pick up refugees. But rafts and vessels, some hijacked, continue to move from the island toward the United States.

In the last two weeks, four Cuban vessels, including passenger ferries and a navy craft, have been seized by Cubans desperate to leave.

Twenty-six Cubans who fled in a navy vessel arrived in Key West on Wednesday after being picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard cutter in international waters.

Away From Politics

A wildfire forced the evacuation of 1,200 people in northern California, after it swept within a mile (1½ kilometers) of homes near the picturesque town of Columbia. About 25,000 men and women were battling 33 major fires covering 320,000 acres (130,000 hectares) in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona.

It was arson that destroyed a rural Alabama school amid protests over the principal's stand against interracial dates. Investigators have determined, State Fire Marshal John Robison said, authorities had no suspects.

Citing the bumper sticker "Shave Shannon's Head" and a T-shirt emblazoned with "1,952 Bulldogs and 1 Bitch," lawyers for the first female cadet at The Citadel asked again that Shannon Faulkner's hair not be shaved. But a federal judge refused to reverse his ruling that barbers at the South Carolina college could proceed with the haircut.

An abortion clinic says two key employees — a former manager and her assistant — had ties to the pro-life movement and tried to sabotage the Greenville, South Carolina, business by scheduling false appointments, taking medical records and driving up charges on the toll-free telephone line.

An armored-truck driver and her boyfriend have disappeared from Las Vegas with \$1 million in cash. "We're not going to eliminate foul play at this time," a police officer said, "but all indications point to an embezzlement theft."

Three workers were killed and four others critically injured after inhaling fumes from a hydrogen sulfide gas leak at an oil-processing plant north of Ventura, California, authorities said.

Reuter, NYT, AP, IAT



Cubans waiting for buses to take them around Havana Bay. Ferries have stopped running since some were hijacked.

As Economy Heats Up, Public Cools to Health Care Reform

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials, surveying the battleground of health care reform, are beginning to suspect that President Bill Clinton's top legislative priority may be the victim of his good fortune in presiding over an improving economy.

"What you see in the polling data," a senior presidential adviser said, "is that people are less fearful about losing their jobs — and with them their health insurance. So their concern about health care is less. It's not the sole factor, but it is a factor."

When Mr. Clinton was shaping his health care proposal, most Americans said they were satisfied with their own health care but thought, nonetheless, that the system needed a major overhaul.

In September, when Mr. Clinton introduced his health care plan, 56 percent of those polled by The Washington Post and ABC News approved of it; only 24 percent disapproved. By this June, opposition had increased to 53 percent, and support was down to 42 percent.

In that same span of time, the consumer confidence index of the Conference Board rose from 63.8 percent to 91.6 percent. The 28-point increase in economic optimism is close to the 29-point jump in opposition to the Clinton health plan.

White House senior officials are using these

figures to explain the political problems facing the administration's health initiative on Capitol Hill.

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White House senior officials are using these

support for the Clinton administration plan but not enough to explain it entirely.

The president made "health care that's always there" a slogan for his plan. At a time of high economic anxiety, when recession and corporate restructuring made many workers nervous about their job status, it seemed to have strong appeal.

But Mr. Blondon mentioned another factor. "Between September and last January, the administration allowed opponents to frame the debate in a way that made reform seem more dangerous than the status quo," he said. "The view of the plan went from something fairly benign to something that could be disruptive of the care we now get."

Mitchell Bill's Coverage Guarantee Is a Minimum, Clinton Says

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has said that he could not accept health care legislation with less of a guarantee of universal coverage than in Senator George J. Mitchell's bill.

That bill would require employers to pay half the cost of their workers' health insurance if other measures did not reach 95 percent of Americans by the year 2000.

The majority leader's bill has been criticized by some liberals as moving too slowly toward

universal coverage from the current level of 85 percent.

But the president said in a telephone interview that he accepted the bill's premise that "if you can get 95 percent by the year 2000, that's evidence you can get to universal coverage without a mandate" requiring employers to pay.

But he insisted, "you have to have some sort of backup mechanism in case that fails."

Asked if there were any other approach that would substitute, he replied: "Everybody sat around here breaking their brains over what other alterna-

tives were available. None emerged before he put his bill in. I can't imagine — I just don't know what other alternatives there are."

On Capitol Hill, the Senate continued its debate of the Maine Democrat's bill, with Senator John H. Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican, striking a particularly conciliatory note. "I firmly believe that the Senate has the courage and the wisdom to put partisanship aside, to enact health care reform with broad support, for the good of our country," he said.

Mr. Chafee, the leader of a bipartisan Senate group that has been struggling to find a compromise on health care, praised Mr. Mitchell's handling of the employer payment issue, but identified several areas where he believed Mr. Mitchell should shift.

But other Republicans repeatedly criticized what they called an excessive government role in the Mitchell bill.

In the House, where debate is to begin next week, the effort to introduce a bipartisan substitute was coming to a rocky conclusion. Its sponsors were strug-

gling to devise a program with benefits sufficient to attract Democratic votes, without paying for them with taxes that Republicans could not stomach.

On the Senate floor, Democrats lauded employer mandates as better health standards and lower insurance rates than the mainland.

Just ask the butler...

Reuter, AP

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Herald Tribune

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Outdated Cuba Policy

American officials joined in the deserved condemnation when 32 Cubans trying to escape their homeland drowned on July 13 after their ancient rugboat was bashed by a Cuban patrol boat. In Havana, this was followed by the hijacking of three ferries by other Cubans trying to flee, and by sporadic riots in which demonstrators shouted "Down with Fidel!" Last weekend a furious Fidel Castro tried to reverse course, declaring that he would stop putting obstacles "in the way of people who want to leave the country."

It was easy to inveigh against Mr. Castro's restrictive immigration policy as long as he conveniently kept his unhappy citizens at home. Now he may be calling Washington's bluff, although at this point his intentions are far from clear. His words prompted an instant denunciation by the State Department spokesman, who called them a "ploy," a "cynical move" and "a replay of the Mariel boatlift."

In 1980, Mr. Castro encouraged an exodus from Mariel harbor that dumped 125,000 Cuban refugees, including murderers and rapists, on Florida. Since then, "Mariel" has been shorthand for the spiteful use of desperate people as political pawns. Mariel did Cuba no good, created a judicial and penal nightmare in the United States when some Mariel refugees were held in federal jails, and set back by a decade hopes for more civil relations between Havana and Washington.

The United States is trapped in a self-made dilemma. Having demonized Mr. Castro for refusing to let Cubans emigrate, it now hopes he is only bluffing about opening the gates and causing another unmanageable tidal wave of immigrants.

Successive presidents, beginning with Dwight Eisenhower, have imposed puni-

tive economic sanctions against Cuba. But with the end of the Cold War, Mr. Castro ceased to be a threat to U.S. security. The Soviet collapse exposed the folly of Cuba's lopsided dependence on sweetheart barter deals with the Communist bloc. Cuba's economy has crumbled. Yet the U.S. response to these new circumstances was the enactment in 1992, with candidate Bill Clinton's blessing, of stiffer trade sanctions, which even ban trade with Cuba by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies.

These sanctions, the so-called Cuban Democracy Act, have indeed made life more wretched for ordinary Cubans, who now have economic as well as political reasons for fleeing their repressive poorhouse.

And each Cuban who makes it to Florida automatically qualifies for permanent residence under special Cold War legislation — a status denied Haitian refugees who also suffer from tyranny and poverty. Even hard-line anti-Castro Cuban exiles, who clamored for the Cuban Democracy Act, now plead with their poor cousins back home to remain calm and stay put, rather than risk an angry political backlash in Florida.

America's Cuba policy has been frozen in the past, kept there by presidents pandering to the most fanatical faction of the exile community in Florida. The humane and sensible way for the United States to avert a new Mariel is to ease sanctions, lift un-American curbs on travel to Cuba and permit more Cubans to immigrate legally, in return for a measure of political liberalization for the islanders. If a deal along these lines were offered to Fidel Castro, and if he scorned it, he would run the risk of opposition more serious than sporadic riots.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Democratic Palliative

The Clinton administration has been having more than its share of political problems, not the least of them being Whitewater, the president's drop in the polls and the resulting fact that many Democratic candidates are wary of Bill Clinton's political embrace. And so on Tuesday, in a move apparently orchestrated by the White House, came a solution: bring in Tony Coelho, a skilled tactician who resigned from Congress a few years back under an ethical cloud, as a special adviser. David Wilhelm, the national chairman, thereupon decided he was tired of challenges to his leadership and announced that he was leaving in November.

The Democrats haven't done so well since Mr. Wilhelm took the helm at the Democratic National Committee. They lost last year's governors' races in New Jersey and Virginia, they lost the mayoralties in New York and Los Angeles, they got humiliated in a special Senate election in Texas. But while Mr. Wilhelm had his problems, he was not the prime mover behind the administration's political and policy decisions, which affect the political atmosphere far more than a party chairman does. There was once a time when a party chairman hired technicians to help out on the nitty-gritty of politics. But in Mr. Wilhelm's case it was the technicians, the political consultants, who had the upper hand. He seemed destined to be the person who had to accept responsibility for the gambits that failed — such

as a recent spate of television ads on health care that annoyed key Democratic senators — while watching others take credit for the moves that succeeded. Mr. Wil-

helm decided he had enough.

Mr. Coelho's ascendancy raises other questions. He is seen by Republicans as well as Democrats as a gifted politician. He is well-liked, and many of his former aides and colleagues now sit in the Clinton White House. But he resigned from the House in 1989 amid reports that he had profited from his political connections by purchasing \$100,000 in junk bonds through Michael Milken and the firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert on money borrowed through Democratic fund-raisers. Mr. Coelho was a master of 1980s-style big-money fund-raising, the sort of thing Mr. Clinton has said he wanted to clean up. The Justice Department closed its probe of Mr. Coelho without taking action, and the White House has clearly calculated that his skills outweigh whatever criticism his past may bring onto an administration already fighting off the problems of Whitewater and the investigation of Agriculture Secretary Michael Espy.

The White House needs order in its operations, as Chief of Staff Leon Panetta has acknowledged. But no one in the White House should assume that a new party chairman will solve its problems with the electorate. That is and always was Mr. Clinton's job, not Mr. Wilhelm's.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yes, It's Only Hair

Like all high school seniors accepted by the colleges that head their lists, Shannon Faulkner surely celebrated on the day the happy letter arrived from the Citadel, a 151-year-old South Carolina military college. The festivities were premature. When the Citadel found out that the exemplary student it had admitted to its all-male halls was Ms. and not Mr. Faulkner, it rescinded her acceptance.

She sued, reasoning correctly that since the school had state funding, it had no right to discriminate against her as a female. In January, a federal court allowed Shannon Faulkner to begin classes as a day student. On July 22, a federal district judge, C. Weston Houck, ruled that she be given a full place in the corps of cadets. On Aug. 15, she is scheduled to report to the campus and thus become the Citadel's first female cadet.

Then came the hair thing.

Shaving a cadet's head in the name of group identity is de rigueur on entrance to the Citadel. Asked several weeks ago about the possibility of suffering that humiliation, Ms. Faulkner shrugged and said, "It's only hair." True, she probably won't look her best bald — but neither, it is safe to say, will the other first-year students. Certainly Judge Houck, who is concerned about other aspects of Shannon Faulkner's life on a 2,000-man campus, is not concerned about the hair

thing. "The Citadel," he ruled, "is perfectly at liberty to treat the hair on her head in the same way it treats the hair of every other cadet."

The judge is right. Shaving Ms. Faulkner's head is not, in these circumstances, a gender-specific humiliation — and anyone who would make it so is buying into some thoroughly retrograde notions about sexuality and stigmatization.

Listen, for instance, to what Sandra Lynn Beber, a lawyer for the Justice Department, said in asking Judge Houck to reconsider his ruling. "Under the guise of gender-neutral grooming policies, defendants would implement rules which altogether denigrate Ms. Faulkner's identity as a woman." Her hair is part of Shannon Faulkner's identity as a woman? In saying so, Ms. Beber is echoing the sentiments of those French who, 50 years ago, "punished" females who had been too friendly with the enemy by robbing them of their "crowning glory."

Shannon Faulkner knows what a woman is. A woman is somebody who had to fight very hard to get into the publicly funded college of her choice — not because she was not up to its academic standards but because it did not want her kind, the female kind, around. Furthermore, she was right the first time — when she said "It's only hair."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The Sweatshops for Children Are Unfair All Around

By Jack Sheinkman

NEW YORK — Summer is a time when children in the Western democracies look for jobs to earn some extra money before returning to school. But what about the 100 to 200 million children worldwide who work summer and winter, with no opportunities at all for schooling? According to the organization Child Right Worldwide, this number will reach 400 million by the year 2000.

Yet the U.S. Congress may soon agree to put the U.S. signature on a worldwide trade agreement, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, that locks this outrageous situation into place.

White American children are in summer school or at camp, children as young as 3 and 4 are weaving carpets in Pakistan. The International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation has documented appalling conditions worldwide.

In Karan, Pakistan, 5-year-old Shaleek works with 300 other children from 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. for less than 20 cents a day. A sign in his workplace says that any child caught sleeping will be fined \$60. If

any of these children cry, they are beaten or forced to spend five days chained to the loom.

Some children in India brandished like cattle by their employers. Last year in New Delhi, an 11-year-old working in a weaving factory had paraffin poured over his head and was set afire by his boss as a punishment.

When the Clinton administration signed the North American Free Trade Agreement last year, it declared that workers' rights and environmental standards were as vital to a trade pact as narrow commercial concerns.

Led by Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, administration officials advocated that protections for these rights be included in the GATT accord. Faced with opposition from countries whose competitive advantage derives from a low-wage labor pool, Washington did not prevail.

As soon as next week, Congress, working with the administration, could agree on a final version of legislation to carry out the accord. Congress then has 90 days to vote on the bill.

If the current accord is ap-

proved by the United States and other member nations, there is a way it can be strengthened. After it goes into effect, GATT will put into place a World Trade Organization to oversee the new trade rules. This body should include mechanisms to enforce internationally recognized workers' rights, including outlawing child labor, and set environmental standards.

In an era when foreign policy is increasingly intertwined with economic interests, the United States should use its considerable influence to protect American living standards while improving the lot of workers abroad.

The writer is president of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



By PINK GRAFF, Cartoonist & Writers Syndicate

These Presidential Shenanigans Are Giving Justice a Bad Name

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If the opening Whitewater hearings proved anything, it is the abiding and sometimes intrusive interest that the Clinton White House takes in the administration of justice.

Early last year, the Clintons ordered Attorney General Janet Reno to take the unprecedented step of firing all U.S. attorneys across the country and replacing them with deserving Democrats.

We wondered then if the primary purpose of that partisan purge was pure patronage or to delay the indictment of Representative Dan Rostenkowski by Republican Jay Stephens in Washington. Now we can logically surmise that the reason was to provide cover for the quick installation of Bill Clinton's campaign worker and law student, Paul Casey, as U.S. attorney in Little Rock to abort a potentially dangerous investigation into a fraudulent loan that benefited the Clintons. Ms. Casey apparently tried to

and may be in trouble. At a recent appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Ms. Reno was asked by Arlen Specter, a former prosecutor who takes his oversight responsibility seriously, "Would you continue a U.S. attorney operating actively if that U.S. attorney were the subject of a criminal investigation?" Her answer was an evasive "That depends . . ."

Senator Specter said Robert Fiske (frequently described in this space as "the non-independent counsel" and rightly replaced by the court) had confirmed that an investigation was under way "for obstruction of justice."

Clinton appointee Casey refused to reduce charges against, or grant immunity to, the Small Business Administration's David Hale; when given such an incentive by Mr. Fiske, Mr. Hale accused the Clintons of pressuring him to make a fraudulent \$300,000 loan, part of which helped prop up their

Whitehouse investment. How any Clinton-appointed prosecutor under threat of prosecution for abusing her power by rejecting criminal accusations for political reasons can be continued by Clinton Justice to determine prosecutions boggles the mind, but is part of the pattern of keeping friendly faces in troublesome places.

Judiciary Senators Joseph Biden, Orrin Hatch and Specter, along with House Judiciary's Jack Brooks, are unaware of a Clinton plan to revamp the Criminal Division. Its purpose: partly to transfer power from Justice professionals to the all-Democratic U.S. attorneys, and mainly to repackage current operations to make it appear that the Clintons are tough on crime.

Jo Ann Harris, a respectable New York prosecutor, is the Criminal Division chief. (She, along with Bernard Nussbaum, recommended the hiring of the gentle

Mr. Fiske, her former boss, after a tougher choice demanded assurance that White House counsel would not assert attorney-client privilege.) To the dismay of Justice professionals, her division is about to present itself as the nation's defender against violent crime.

For this public relations purpose, the division is to be restructured. Violent Crime is to be split off from Terrorism and set up as a high-visibility unit under Mary Inman. Its first move into publicity will be to dramatize crackdowns on violence at abortion clinics, which have a powerful appeal to a Clinton constituency.

The bureaucratically homeless Terrorism would then be set on the laps of the counterfeits of Internal Security in a smirky National Security section. Because the name of the General Litigation section puts reporters to sleep, it will be abolished, its tasks and personnel sprinkled around.

Money Laundering, no longer sexy, will be divvied up between Asset Forfeiture and Narcotics. The reason for today's inside baseball is to show how the inclination to jazz up and jingle justice is a Clinton trait. Naming Day on Ninth Street by matriarchal management may be merely silly, but keeping control of self-investigation is dead wrong.

Hence the hurried appointment of Ms. Casey in Little Rock; the presidential fury at the reversal of cronies Roger Altman, where he could monitor inquiry into bank fraud in Little Rock; George Stephanopoulos's memorable "find a way to get rid of him" about Banquo's ghost, Jay Stephens; and the Nussbaum-Harris selection of friendly Fiske, now corrected by the courts, to Clinton's horror.

In this week's eye-popping analysis by Michael Duffy, Time magazine calls this a "Culture of Deception." It is giving justice a bad name.

The New York Times.

In Germany, Such an Artificial Memorial Is Hardly Necessary

By Michael Wolffsohn

FANKURT — Insulating the past in swaddling layers of artificiality is the newest trend in commemorating events in German history. Those responsible are not predominantly the unreconstructed partisans of the bygone, nor the opponents of any form of remembrance, but rather the politically correct Good Germans. The controversy surrounding the Memorial for the Murdered Jews of Europe is a case in point.

This memorial is to be erected in the center of Berlin on the site of Hitler's command bunker, in close proximity to the area in which the most important of the new German government buildings will be located. The opening of the memorial is planned for early 1996.

Historical centers and memori-

als may be necessary in Israel, the United States and other countries where the Holocaust did not take place and where there is no particular, logical place to commemorate the millions of murdered Jews. In Germany, such a memorial is to be an unnecessary layer of insulation, thus isolating the past rather than making it more accessible.

A central memorial in the German capital, we are told, is of inestimable value in connection with official visits from abroad. State guests will be able to lay a commemorative wreath at the memorial and can, within minutes, take up or resume their official business in the nearby government ministries. How superficial! Historical remembrance becomes just another entry

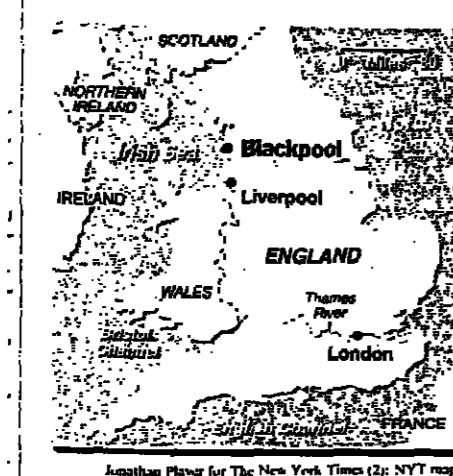
on the daily schedule, to be abolished with logistical efficiency and as little loss of time as possible. First a quick wreath-laying ceremony and then off to the "battle of the buffet"? The notion is not only tasteless, it is also cynical, even if the cynicism is unintended.

The events of the past are best confronted at the historical sites. Many of them are within easy reach of Berlin: Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg, for example. What is more, the sites of the worst crimes (Auschwitz and the others in Poland) are much closer to the new-old capital of Berlin than they are to Bonn. Up to now, state guests from Israel have generally laid a commemorative wreath at Bergen-Belsen and were then flown by helicopter to Bonn. Will it not be possible in the future to fly from Bergen-Belsen (or Auschwitz) to Berlin?

Many politically correct Germans automatically apply the strategy of insulation not only to the remembrance of the crimes of the Nazi past but also in dealing with the neo-Nazis of the present. Those who indiscriminately label anything on the opposing side as "right-wing," "Nazi" or "anti-Semitic" not only oversee, abuse and trivialize historical terms. The unintended effect is to help insulate — rather than isolate — the real Nazis and anti-Semites.

Insulating the past is by no means limited to the murder of millions of Jews. It would seem that the Germans are able to face the memory of the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall only when these are presented in small, easily digestible portions, for it is only in homeopathic bits and pieces that they have been allowed to remain standing. Of course the barriers had to be removed, but with such Germanic

The writer is a native of Israel, is professor of modern history at the University of the German Armed Forces in Munich and author of "Eternal Gull: Forty Years of German-Jewish-Israeli Relations." He contributed this comment, adopted from a longer article in the



The resort draws hordes of visitors, mostly for fish 'n' chips, bingo and roller coasters; the sea and sand are incidental.

Sharing the Bounty of Provence

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

SUNSHINE, thyme, lamb, black truffles and wine are the hallmarks of Provencal cooking. Restaurants in this privileged region of France are at their best when they're small, homely, casual affairs, perfectly suited to the bounty and lifestyle of Provence. Here are some recent favorites.

Six years ago, Brigitte Pizzecco and Pierre Rouby were drawn to the tiny hilltop village of Le Beauzet — near the village of Venasque and not far from Carpentras — by its natural, rustic charm. Even since opening day, their faithful, international list of diners seems to agree. While Pizzecco tends the stove, Rouby sees to the small dining room, a no-frills spot that seats no more than 35 diners at a time.

Pizzecco is a native of nearby Beaumes-de-Venise, where as one of six children she eagerly took the job of family cook at a young age. Her passions are clearly transmitted to the food, for everything that comes from the kitchen sparkles with particular attention to detail. The downside is that service can be painstakingly slow, so don't bother with *Auberge du Beauzet* if you're the twitchy sort, or in a hurry.

Rather, come with a healthy dose of patience, settle into a small window-side table with a view of the lavender and cypress-filled valley below, and enjoy her personalized Provencal fare. On my last visit, daily offerings included a platter of fresh homemade ravioli filled with soft and tangy local goat cheese; a delicate wild mushroom tart rich with forward, woody flavors; a satisfying fricassée of Provencal rabbit, laden with tomatoes and herbs, and tender local lamb roasted with fresh herbs of Provence.

But the varied menu doesn't stop at the borders of Provence: She's just as adept with an earthy blood sausage (*boudin noir*) served with apples and potatoes, or a southwestern duck from the Landes, roasted with a touch of sweet honey.

Dual platters of cheeses — one of the young fresh goat cheese from the village of Le Beauzet, another filled with a mix of

regional French cheese — come as part of the 150-franc (\$27) fixed-price menu, and Rouby will make a face should you decline fromage. The dessert selection is huge, and might include a seasonal *clafoutis* of rhubarb or of red currants, *fromage blanc* served with a coulis of raspberries, or *Provencal nougat* with an apricot sauce.

For such a modest spot, the wine list is extensive and should provide some real discoveries. Try the always dependable *Gigondas* — deeply ruby and berry-rich — from Domaine du Cayron at 150 francs for the 1988; or a 1990 *Rasteau Côtes-du-Rhône-Villages* from the Domaine de la Sounade, priced at just 90 francs.

Marie-France Félix remembers the first "menu" she ever prepared, at the age of 9. The dinner consisted of roast chicken, fried potatoes and chocolate cake, served to her family in the village of Vaison-la-Romaine. You haven't been able to drag her away from the stove since.

Five years ago, she and her sommelier husband, Thierry, took over an already existing restaurant, *La Table du Meunier*, in the artist-colony village of Fontvieille, not far from Arles.

Quickly, they attracted artists, crafts-men and villagers, along with the many international travelers drawn by the sun-shine and energy of Provence.

HEAR THIS

■ "Smells good," said 9-year-old Caitlin O'Connor as she reached over to grab a handful of caterpillar crunch, a pan-fried mix of pecans, cumin, cayenne pepper and mealworms. Caitlin was one of about 25 people who attended a bug-eating seminar at the Oregon Ridge Nature center in Maryland. A waxworm, anyone? "Kind of juicy in the middle," advised one of the young gourmands.

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Their simple dining room — decorated in tones of brown, orange and stone — seats only 25 guests, the maximum number a single cook can manage. Yet the energetic 28-year-old cook — who has a diploma from Gaston Lenotre's school in Paris — is unflappable and heartened by the attention *La Table du Meunier* receives from the locals.

One regional specialty that's always on the menu — no matter the season — is *crepeau*, a seven-layer omelet, each layer seasoned with a different herb or vegetable. The prepared omelets are layered in a large round vessel, then baked in a bain-marie. Once cooked and cooled, the omelets are served in cake-like wedges with a fresh tomato coulis. The origins of the colorful dish: Farmers who spent a week each year walking their sheep from the mountains to the valley left home equipped with several variously flavored omelets, providing them a meal for each day of the trek. (I always wonder about the gourmands who might eat two in a single day, mightily dwindling their stash of rations.)

The outgoing Thierry, with his Auvergnat-style handlebar mustache, will guide diners through the menu, suggesting perhaps roast quail with olives, a salmon galette with sorrel sauce, Marie-France's popular fish soup (enhanced with wild thyme and fennel), or a sturdy stew, *gardinac de taureau* prepared with bull's meat.

Desserts include simple tarts and cakes, and when it comes to wine, trust Thierry's palate: You won't go wrong with the house *Côtes du Rhône* from nearby Eygalières, a meaty red rich with the flavor of wild blackberries; or a newly discovered *Châteauneuf du Pape*, *Lou Patrac*, available in both red and white.

Auberge du Beauzet, 84210 *Le Beauzet*; tel: 90.66.10.82. Closed Sunday dinner and Monday. Credit card: Visa. 150-franc menu. *La Table du Meunier*, 42 *Cours Hyacinthe Bellon*, 13990 *Fontvieille*; tel: 90.54.61.03. Menus at 95 and 145 francs. In summer, open daily. Off season, closed Tuesday evening and Wednesday. Credit card: Visa. *A la carte*, 150 francs, including service but not wine.

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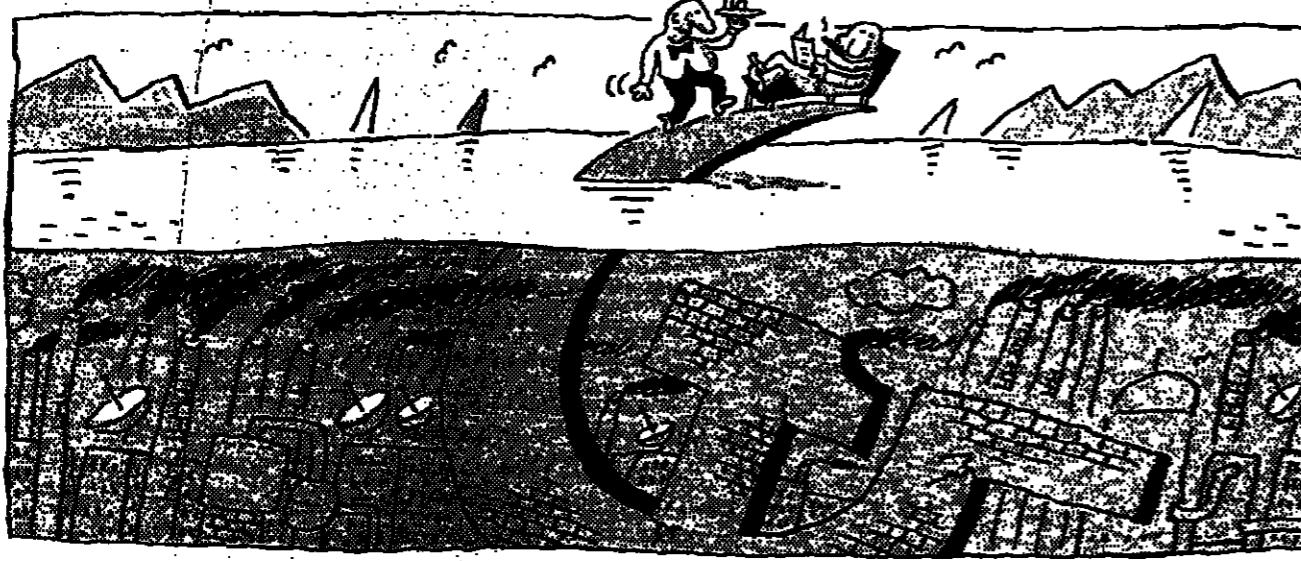
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A Visit to Liu Shaoqi's Retreat

By Sherry Buchanan

ANING HOT SPRINGS, China — We arrived at the Communist Party guest house that had once been a summer residence of Liu Shaoqi, the president of the People's Republic of China who, during the dark days of the Cultural Revolution, was tortured and beaten by Red Guards and left to die without food or medical attention in Kaifeng Prison. We were the only guests.

There was nothing in the quiet European-style, gingerbread, pink stone house, with French windows trimmed in pale green, where Liu and his wife came to take the waters, to reflect on China's bloody and revolutionary past. At 2,000 meters (6,500 feet), this could have been a corner of Switzerland, shaded by magnificant trees — unusual in colder climates at such altitude — and tall bamboo. The air was cool and dry, with mountains in the distance.

We had left Kunming in the late afternoon, driving past Lake Dianchi, one of the largest lakes in China, and the dramatic cliffs of the Western Hills, as the light from a burnt-orange sun darkened the red soil of Yunnan.

Amid this bucolic landscape, black smoke rose from Kunming's Dickensian steel complex as we drove past ugly concrete dormitories, a satellite dish on every rooftop, the new opiate of the people. A few months ago, Beijing banned satellite dishes in an attempt to keep out foreign television programs, but I counted 169, from my Kunming hotel window alone.

We pulled up at the highway toll gates and were routed through the mandatory car wash that costs a few extra yuan and is a source of revenue for the local government. Rich Chinese buy special plates to avoid the rough bristles of the antiquated car wash, which tend to scrape off paint.

At a popular roadside restaurant, our Chinese host ordered a familiar feast in a region known for excellent food — warm goat cheese, smoked ham, three varieties of mushrooms (the region boasts 160 varieties), lilylike green pumpkins stuffed with pork and lake shrimp — sweeter and timmer than North Sea crayfish.

The room was full of heavy smoke from the rough cigarettes manufactured by the local money-spinner, the Yunnan Tobacco Company, which I was told, makes \$2 million a day and pays 10 billion renminbi in taxes to Beijing every year. Paying taxes to the central government gives rich provinces freedom from Beijing, a state of affairs Yunnan has enjoyed thanks to its wealth and distance from the center.

A power failure emptied the restaurant and we made our way to the gymnasium in Aning to watch a string of future Nadia Comeneci, followed by 12 toddlers in white gym suits. With hair parted in the middle, girls and boys with red painted lips and cheeks twisted and bent their limbs, eerily flawless in performances for children so young.

Fifteen minutes later along a bumpy mountain road, leaving behind industrial Aning, tall gates opened onto that small corner of Europe.

The house with its veranda felt so familiar that it was disorienting in Yunnan's otherwise uniquely Asian landscape: red-earthed high plateaus, dark gray sculptured limestone pillars of the Stone Forest, gentle terraced orchards and rice fields in the valleys, blue lakes so vast waves break on their beaches and traditional baked-mud villages. The house was built by a Shanghai architect, part Swiss sanatorium, part *maison de maître*.

I went up the creaky wooden staircase to the bedrooms. Inside, the past creeps through your bones: an ink bottle and two wooden ink pens on the desk and cotton

sheets thick and crisp as only old-fashioned laundering techniques can make them, a thermostat and two teacups with lids, a spittoon (which I mistook for a chamber pot) and a mosquito net.

It was homey and comfortable and smelled a bit musty, like somebody's lost childhood in boarding school or summer camp. The guest house is still used for military personnel needing a rest, or for the provincial brass to spend a restful Sunday afternoon.

I had not expected that the Chinese leaders who led the People's Republic in anti-Western, crazed isolationism for close to 30 years had lived in such perfect bourgeois style. Nor had I expected to have a midnight soak in the steaming hot bathing pools tiled in white and pastel blue, with walls painted a dark turquoise, where all powerful beings had dipped before: the perfect place for discreet meetings for people in high places.

IMMEDIATELY outside the gates of the house, the old world spell was broken by the garish marble and mirrored hotels, where China's new rich spend 1,500 yuan a night (four times the average monthly salary) for weekends of karaoke, drinking and a few dips in the hot springs. Sunday strollers, men and women alike in straw hats with colorful polka-dotted ribbons, line up to shoot air guns at pink and blue balloon targets in the river.

A sign of the changing times: Our Chinese breakfast companion said he was opening a finance company in Kunming and was planning to charge 30 percent interest — enough to build many new hotels in Aning.

Sherry Buchanan is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

The Sounds of Summer in Siena

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

SIENA, Italy — "Siena for the Siene" reads a small sign someone posted on a building near the shell-shaped Piazza del Campo, although this other city in the Tuscan hills is far from drawing the hordes of sweating humanity that inundate, *venie*.

Except for July 2 and Aug. 16 each year, the dates on which crowds of tourists and even more Sienese jam the Campo for the Palio, the flamboyant medieval pageant that climaxes in the brief, no-holds-barred horse race exemplifying the rivalry of the *contrade*, the 17 divisions of the walled city.

A more common daily sight in Siena's sloping and winding streets in July and August is that of musicians carrying their instruments — those that play portable ones — to and from the Palazzo Chigi Saracini, whose Gothic facade curves gracefully along a bend in Via di Città.

The palace is the seat of the Accademia Musicale Chigiana, founded in 1932 by Count Guido Chigi Saracini, in a modern display of Renaissance patronage, carried on now by the Monte dei Paschi di Siena bank (est. 1472). The main activity of the

academy is an ensemble of master classes, in which a rigorously chosen number of young musicians are brought together with masters of their particular disciplines. Added to this is a program of almost daily concerts in the surrounding area, involving academy teachers and pupils, including a one-week festival, the Settimana Musicale Senese.

The faculty always includes an array of outstanding instrumentalists. Also on hand this year are Ennio Morricone, he of the Sergio Leone epics, for sessions on film music, and the tenor Carlo Bergonzi, for an operas course that will culminate Aug. 30 in an "anthology" of Verdi's "Macbeth" drawn from both the 1847 score and the more familiar 1865 revision.

The festival week made musical history when it began in 1939 by ending the almost total neglect of Vivaldi, and the Settimana Musicale has remained faithful to Italian music off the beaten path.

This year's opening concert, for instance, offered what was described as the first complete modern performance of the four-chorus psalms by the early 17th-century friar Lodovico Grossi di Viadana, under Franco Bruggen, who heads the class in Baroque music. Other concerts featured chamber works by Italy's major 20th-century

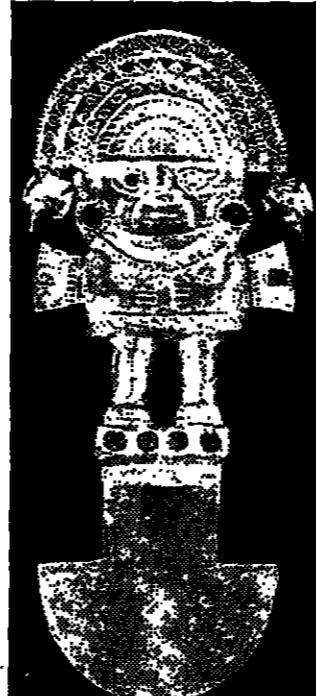
composers, including Luigi Dallapiccola, Alfredo Casella, Gian Francesco Malipiero and Goffredo Petrassi (who celebrated his 90th birthday this year).

But there was also a Gogol program made up of Alfred Schnittke's suite for "Dead Souls" and another posthumous communiqué from Shostakovich — a fragment of a planned opera of "The Gambler," begun during World War II and put aside when the composer realized it would be not at all heroic or patriotic, and therefore doomed not to be performed.

A singular charm of the festival is the matching, sometimes unlikely, of music and site in a city short on places for public performance. The Sala del Mappamondo in the Palazzo Pubblico, with Simone Martini's "Maestà" and equestrian portrait of Guidoricci da Fogliano on the walls, was a spectacular setting for Christopher Stenbridge's playing on a 1519 organ, an instrument attributed to the improbably aptly named Giovanni Piffero (piffero, or piffaro, is the name of an early wind instrument, also of an organ stop).

And Andrea Lucchesini's playing, as this year's Chigiana prizewinner, of Chopin nocturnes and Brahms intermezzos, floated eloquently in the night air from the open courtyard of St. Catherine of Siena's shrine.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Sacrificial knife from Peru, in Metz, France.

AUSTRIA
Salzburg
Salzburger Festspiele, tel: 43 (622) 80-45. Continuing/To Aug. 31: Includes performances of Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex," staged by Peter Sellars and directed by Kent Nagano.

BELGIUM
Bruges
Groeningemuseum, tel: (50) 34-79-59, open daily. To Nov. 15: "Hans Memling: Five Centuries of Reality and Fiction." Brings together 30 works by the Primitive Flemish painter as well as paintings, drawings and sculptures by his contemporaries in Bruges.

BRITAIN
Edinburgh
Edinburgh International Festival, tel: 44 (31) 226-4001, Aug. 14 to Sept. 3: Features Beethoven's nine symphonies and all five piano concertos, performed by Andras Schiff and the London Philharmonic under Bernard Haitink, and performances of "Fidelio" and "Die Sonnen-Opern." The dance program presents the work of 20th-century choreographers.

National Gallery of Scotland, tel: (31) 332-2265, open daily. To Oct. 23: "Monet to Matisse: Landscape Painting in France, 1874 to 1914." Landscape painting in France as a recurrent theme in Impressionism.

FRANCE
Metz
Arsenal, tel: 44-78-25-00, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 2: "L'Or des Dieux, l'Or des Andes." 14 pieces of pre-Columbian jewelry from Peru, Ecuador and Columbia.

GERMANY
Bayreuth
Richard Wagner Festspiele, tel: 49 (921) 20-221. Continuing/To Aug. 28: Giuseppe Sinopoli conducts "Parsifal." Daniel Barenboim "Tristan und Isolde" and Peter Schneider "Der Fliegende Hollander."

ITALY
Verona
Verona Arena, tel: (45) 800-5151. Continuing/To Sept. 3: Performances of Verdi's "Aida," "Nabucco," and "Otello." Bellini's "Norma" and Puccini's "La Bohème."

SWEDEN
Drottningholm
Drottningholm Court Theatre, tel: 46 (8) 860-82-25. Continuing/To Sept. 8: A new production of "Youth and Folly," by an 18th-century composer, Edvard Dupuy.

UNITED STATES
New York
Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To Jan. 27: "Pharaoh's Gifts: Stone Vessels from Ancient Egypt." Alabaster, anhydrite, obsidian vessels that served as cosmetic containers, funeral equipment and royal gifts.

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Germans Seize a 2d Shipment of Nuclear Material

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN — German authorities have discovered a second sample of weapons-grade nuclear material believed to have been smuggled out of Russia for sale to foreign governments or terrorist groups interested in building atomic bombs, the police said Thursday.

They said that they had seized the material, 0.8 grams of highly enriched uranium-235, in Landsberg, Bavaria, in June and arrested five Czech and Slovak men and a German woman as suspects in what they surmised as an attempt to arrange a larger sale of uranium to someone who wanted to build a bomb.

"This could turn into the most serious security threat since the end of the Cold War, and it is getting steadily worse," a high-ranking German official said. "We have not even begun to get it under control, and we won't unless we all — Americans, Europeans and Russians — work at it together."

German Furor Grows Over Holocaust Case

Reuters
BONN — Three German judges who praised a far-right leader's character after sentencing him for denying that the Holocaust took place in their present functions for the time being because of the controversy.

It can be assumed that suspected criminals in the future will refer to the public debate and say: 'We don't want to be sentenced by these Nazi judges,' Mr. Weber said in an interview for Friday publication.

The court found Günter Deckert, leader of the far-right National Democratic Party, guilty in June of incitement to racial hatred for spreading the neo-Nazi view that there had been no gas chambers at the Auschwitz death camp.

He was given a one-year suspended term and 10,000 mark (\$6,300) fine because it is a crime in Germany to publicly deny the existence of the Holocaust.

Explaining the verdict on Tuesday, the court seemed to honor Mr. Deckert's convictions by saying he was "mainly motivated by his effort to strengthen the powers of resistance in Germany against the Jewish demands stemming from the Holocaust."

It said Mr. Deckert "defends his political conviction, which is a matter of the heart to him, with great commitment and at the cost of substantial time and energy."

ITALY: True, Bribes Were Paid, Berlusconi Admits, but They Were Just 'a Drop in the Ocean'

Continued from Page 1
Tribune, marking his first 100 days in office, Mr. Berlusconi also made the following points:

• He said 200,000 jobs had been created since his government took office in May and took credit for new laws that provide fiscal incentives for companies to hire workers and reinvest profits.

• He promised to remain faithful to his campaign pledge to cut public spending "across the board," and especially in the health care and pension sectors, in order to contain Italy's runaway public sector budget deficit. He said details would be presented in September.

• He reiterated a promise to introduce legislation next month that would create a blind trust in order to avoid conflicts of interest between his position as prime minister and his ownership of Fininvest, which controls half of the Italian television market.

• He said that in bilateral meetings and during the recent Group of Seven summit meeting in Naples, he had forged "excellent, cordial and friendly relations" with President Bill Clinton, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

Returning to the investiga-

In May, the German police found one-fifth of an ounce of highly enriched plutonium-239 from Russia in the garage of a German businessman in Tengen, near the Swiss border in southern Germany.

The businessman, Adolf Jackle, has been under arrest and has told investigators that other samples of uranium and plutonium from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were on the market in Germany and Austria.

But senior German officials say he has not yet led them to any prospective customers interested in buying the plutonium which is used in nuclear warheads. The authorities say they believe he was negotiating with Iraqi or Iranian contacts on a deal to put one of those countries in the position of being able to build a nuclear weapon.

The uranium in the latest case was seized June 13, the police said, but they announced it only now so they could complete their investigations. The German

woman, a real estate dealer, was arrested in her apartment only on Monday, police said, and was regarded as the ringleader.

There was no apparent connection with the earlier plutonium case, but it was not clear whether the police had any leads to the woman's prospective customers for the uranium. They did not release her name.

"The latest discovery in Landsberg shows that international organized crime — a real atomic mafia — is at work here," said Günther Beckstein, the Bavarian interior minister. German officials fear that former officers of the Soviet KGB secret police are involved in procuring the materials for sale abroad by criminal organizations.

Russian officials denied that the plutonium found in Mr. Jackle's garage came from facilities in their country, but German experts have told the government here that they were certain it did.



HAITIAN TRAINING — A paramilitary recruit learning to aim his rifle in Port-au-Prince as the possibility of a U.S. invasion grows. The UN special representative for Haiti, Dante Caputo, was reported considering a troubleshooting visit to the island.

Arsonists Strike At German Turks

Reuters
BONN — Arsonists gutted a Turkish prayer room in the southern town of Singen early Thursday, the latest in a series of attacks that have made Turks in Germany fear for their safety again.

The attacks prompted warnings that a wave of neo-Nazi brutality that peaked in 1992 and 1993 was again gathering pace. But security officials and Turks say the roots of the latest violence are much more complex, including rivalries among Kurdish and Turkish groups.

NASRIN STILL IN TERROR, FRIEND SAYS

Terrorist Unit in Cambodia?

UN-Aided Inquiry Tells of Torture and Killing

By Nate Thayer
Washington Post Service

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia — A Cambodian military network that terrorized political opponents during a United Nations-supervised election campaign last year has continued to murder, kidnap, extort and commit atrocities under the country's new coalition leadership, according to investigations by the government, the United Nations and human rights organizations.

Confidential UN and government documents charge that senior military officials in western Cambodia, including the commanders of elite intelligence units, have set up secret detention centers, tortured and killed prisoners who were held without charge, engaged in criminal racketeering and practiced cannibalism.

The detention centers were ordered closed two years ago by a UN peacekeeping and administrative mission, but they have continued to operate as part of a network that has turned increasingly from political repression to criminal money-making activities, the documents said.

In one facility, at least 35 persons have been executed since August 1993, according to the UN Center for Human Rights based in the capital, Phnom Penh.

Soldiers involved in the network routinely are parts of the bodies of executed prisoners and forced other captives to clear mines, a confidential May 10 report compiled by the UN Center said.

Although the UN Center's findings have been largely confirmed by other human rights groups and by the government's Military Prosecutor's Office, the coalition government has decided to press charges.

Instead, it has denied that two detention facilities exist here and asserted that there is "no witness of evidence to confirm" the execution of at least 35 people.

Human rights investigators said the network had curtailed its abuses lately amid UN and government inquiries. They said at least two persons were still illegally detained at a facility at Chheu Kham, about 20 miles northeast of this western provincial capital.

Another detention site, a room at the Battambang provincial military headquarters, is apparently no longer in use, investigators said.

Most of the implicated senior officers continue to control military intelligence operations in key western provinces and have even been promoted.

The same units and leaders were involved in the murders of numerous political opposition party workers in 1992 and 1993, according to confidential reports of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, or UNTAC, as the former peacekeeping mission is known.

Since then, the units have also killed suspected petty criminals and agents who fell from favor, investigators said.

The accused officers belonged to the army of Cambodia's former Communist government, which lost the UN-supervised elections in May last year.

The army was reconstituted as the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, but large parts of it remain intact under the old leadership.

In its May 10 report, the UN Center for Human Rights said it had "investigated and documented a series of murders and other criminal activities attributed to a military intelligence unit designated S-91."

The investigation established beyond a reasonable doubt that several of the highest military intelligence officers in the province, including the leadership of the agency, were directly responsible for these murders.

In August 1993, a UN Transitional Authority report said that despite a UN operation to close a secret S-91 detention center a year earlier, the unit "once again uses the same building for interrogation and torture, continues to have the same leadership, and continues to conduct illegal activities including abduction, torture, and summary killing."

The UN report, which has been distributed to senior Cambodian government leaders, said top political, military and police authorities in Battambang Province knew of these activities, but made no real effort to stop them.

Ransom for Hostages

Cambodia has agreed to negotiate a gold ransom payment to Khmer Rouge guerrillas for the release of three Western hostages, a senior minister said Thursday, according to a Reuters report.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas have demanded \$46,000 in gold for the release of each hostage.

SIMPSON HAS SURGERY, THEN RETURNS TO JAIL

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — O.J. Simpson, the former football star accused of murdering his wife and a friend of hers, underwent lymph node surgery Thursday at a hospital before being returned to his prison cell.

Dr. Robert Huizinga of Cedars-Sinai Hospital said Mr. Simpson underwent "a planned minor surgical procedure," adding, "The procedure was performed without any complications."

Dr. Huizinga, a specialist in internal medicine, would not say what the surgery was for, but Mr. Simpson's chief lawyer, Robert Shapiro, said that an enlarged lymph node had been removed from Mr. Simpson's arm.

Mr. Shapiro did not elaborate, but enlarged lymph nodes in the armpit, neck or groin can indicate the presence of viral or bacterial infections or even more serious diseases, such as cancer.

Mr. Simpson, 47, has a history of lymph node problems. He reportedly underwent a similar surgical procedure about a week before his arrest June 17.

Dr. Huizinga said the surgery was successful. "The procedure was performed without any complications."

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to the June 12 murders of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald Goldman, a waiter.

They were stabbed and slashed to death outside Mrs. Simpson's house in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles.

JACKSON INVOKED THE 5TH ON ABUSE ISSUE IN SUIT

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Michael Jackson invoked the Fifth Amendment on the question of alleged child molestation when answering a lawsuit by five former bodyguards who claim he fired them because they knew of his activities with young boys.

The five men filed their suit against Mr. Jackson in November, saying they had been dismissed without warning in February 1993 "so as to paint any of them as 'disgruntled employees' in any future investigation," the lawsuit says.

In documents obtained this week by The Associated Press, Mr. Jackson denied the five had worked for him regularly. The pop star, who recently married Lisa Marie Presley, Elvis Presley's daughter, also has denied the allegations of child abuse.

Last year a boy, now 13, sued Mr. Jackson, claiming he had molested him. That lawsuit was settled out of court for a reported \$15 million, although Mr. Jackson has denied molesting the boy.

Police cordoned off the area,

but the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

The police in Dhaka,

the capital of Bangladesh,

said Thursday that they had tightened security around the Swedish Embassy in Dhaka and the diplomatic missions of other countries that supported Dr. Nasrin.

Asked what kind of government he would like to be leading a year from now, Mr. Berlusconi said he wished for "a government that would benefit Paolo Berlusconi and such discreted politicians as Bettino Craxi, the former prime minister. Mr. Berlusconi declined to consider the decree an error, of either substance or timing, and said the idea of establishing habeas corpus in Italy "is sacrosanct and will remain so."

Describing his government's prospects, Mr. Berlusconi put a brave face on his problems and noted that "Italy is a country of great potential and talented entrepreneurs, the economy is going toward a positive phase and I think we will be the protagonists of a new economic miracle."

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BRAZIL

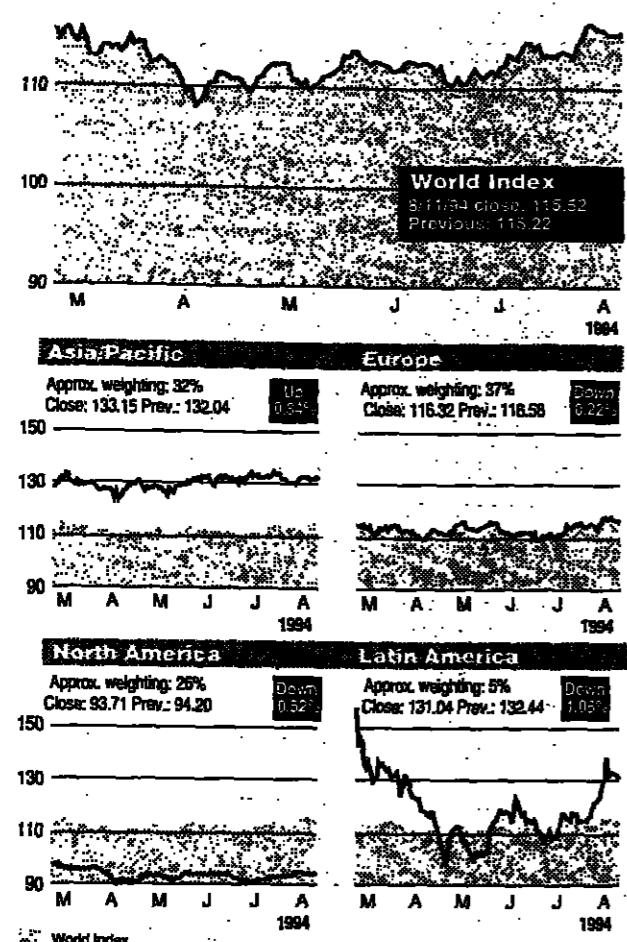
International Herald Tribune, Friday, August 12, 1994

Page 9

THE TRIB INDEX: 115.52

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

120



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is based on the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors			
Energy	112.83	113.14	-0.27
Utilities	126.34	125.48	+0.68
Finance	118.05	117.28	+0.88
Services	120.78	120.79	-0.02
Capital Goods	117.83	117.87	-0.03
Raw Materials	131.72	131.38	-0.26
Consumer Goods	101.89	101.43	-0.26
Miscellaneous	132.15	132.36	-0.18

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to TRIB Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92921 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Rocky Start for China ADR

By Laurence Zuckerman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — China, one of the world's fastest-growing economies, is badly in need of more electricity. Its total output of 181 million kilowatts is already 20 percent less than its demand, which is expected to grow by 17 million kilowatts a year for at least five years.

Why, then, have American depository receipts for shares of Shandong Huaneng Power Development Co., which operates three power stations in China's second-fastest-growing province, been selling for less than their offering price since they began trading on the New York Stock Exchange last week?

The answer reveals as much about China's bid to attract international financing for its modernization as it does about Wall Street's desire to attract listings from China. The concerns of the investors who put up the money seem to have been overlooked, forgotten or lost between those two drives.

Shandong Huaneng's poor showing could damage China's efforts to raise money for infrastructure by lowering prices of future initial share offerings.

Shandong Huaneng's rocky debut may also deal a blow to China's efforts to raise money to improve its infrastructure. Three more power companies are expected to be listed in New York and Hong Kong in the coming months. Unless Shandong Huaneng begins to trade above its offering price, those issues may have to settle for lower prices.

"You clearly have to take this into mind and probably price accordingly," said Anthony Cragg, who manages two international

funds for Strong/Corneliuson Capital Management Inc. "I can't see now how it could not have an impact."

Doubts about Shandong Huaneng, which is the first Chinese utility to be listed overseas, developed soon after its stock opened Aug. 4.

More than 14 million ADRs — or 60 percent of the total offering — traded on the first day.

Each American Depository Receipt represents 50 class N shares, which are special dollar-denominated shares made available to American investors.

Though the ADRs closed at \$14.25 each, the same as the offering price, rumors that CS First Boston, the issue's lead underwriter, was supporting the price dented investor confidence.

The stock finished at \$14 on its second day of trading, indicating to some fund managers that CS First Boston was no longer willing to prop it up. More investors bailed out.

Shandong Huaneng ADRs then drifted down as low as \$13.50, where they closed Tuesday. On Thursday, the shares closed at \$14, up 12.5 cents.

CS First Boston said that it could not comment on the stock, citing regulations prohibiting an underwriter from commenting publicly about one of its deals until 25 days after it begins trading.

Several analysts blamed the stock's weak performance in part on the fact that Shandong Huaneng is a company created just for this deal so that the ADRs, representing 30 percent of the company's equity, could be listed in New York. Three Chinese state-

See ADR, Page 10

CROSS RATES

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

Currency

Interest Rates

<p

MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Skids
On Rate-Rise Fears

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Thursday, ending a three-day rally, after a report showing that producer prices rose in July stoked concern that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates next week.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 15.86 points.

U.S. Stocks

at 3,750.90. About 13 shares fell for every nine that rose.

Trading was active, as 275,66 million shares changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange, down slightly from 279,48 million Wednesday.

Concern about higher rates was exacerbated by weak demand at the final leg of the Treasury's quarterly debt sale. The benchmark 30-year bond fell to the lowest price in nearly a month as the yield rose to 7.65 percent from 7.57 percent Wednesday.

Dealers said that investors also would be closely watching the consumer price index for July, scheduled for release Friday, for further signs of whether the central bank might vote to

raise interest rates a fifth time this year when its Federal Open Market Committee meets Tuesday.

"The big talk of the street at the moment is that the Fed will raise the discount rate 50 basis points," said Kenneth Ducey, director of trading at BT Brokers.

Europe's first interest-rate increases in two years and a staggering dollar helped fuel bonds' decline.

Among the sharper shifts, Gap surged 4 to 41/4 after the clothing retailer's second-quarter earnings rose sharply.

Zeneca fell 1 1/4 to 10 1/4 after the industrial minerals and materials company said it filed a statement to offer 2.25 million more shares of common stock.

Trico Products soared 6 1/2 to 53 amid speculation of a takeover and expectations of strong second-quarter earnings for the auto-parts maker.

ECC International, a maker of computer-controlled training simulators, saw its shares jump 1 1/2 to 14 1/4 after it said earnings for its fourth quarter rose to 24 cents a share from 4 cents a share a year earlier.

RATES: Sweden and Italy Move

Continued from Page 1

interest rates remained unchanged by the events on Thursday. In the United States, the Federal Reserve's rate-setting Open Market Committee was scheduled to meet Tuesday. That meeting was expected to produce another rise in interest

Foreign Exchange

rates in a process that began with what was widely billed as a preemptive strike against inflation on Feb. 4.

Statistics released Thursday showed a surprisingly strong 0.5 percent rise in producer prices in July only added to the pressure on the Fed.

In Sweden, the Riksbank governor, Urban Baeckstrom, was careful to paint his move in similarly preemptive colors. He said that the bank had moved at "an early stage to counter a tendency to increased inflation."

Analysts pointed to a weak krona as the key culprit. They noted that the weakness of the

dollar had been against most other major currencies Thursday after interest-rate increases in Italy and Sweden convinced investors that Euro-area rate cuts had come to an end. Bloomberg Business News reported.

The dollar's loss against the Deutsche mark came amid expectations that Germany would be the next to raise its interest rates.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.5600 DM, down from 1.5844 DM on Wednesday, and at 101.125 yen, down from 101.425 yen.

The dollar also fell to 1.3130 Swiss francs from 1.3370 francs and to 5.3550 French francs from 5.4245 francs. The British pound finished at \$1.5473, up from \$1.5373.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Aug. 11

Class Prev.

Amsterdam

ABN Amro Hldgs 60.79 61.50

ACB Holdings 39.70 38.20

Aegon 29.70 29.70

Akzo Nobel 22.44 22.50

Alcatel 73.40 74.20

Allied Signal 16.20 16.40

Ameriquest 17.10 17.40

Aeroflot 41.80 42.50

Aeroflot

Germany Braces for Debut of Money Market Funds

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank dislikes them, small savings-and-loans fear them, and big banks regard them as a necessary evil. But small German investors are expected to flock to German money market funds over the next few months.

Long popular in other countries, such funds became legal in Germany on Aug. 1 despite reservations that they might complicate the Bundesbank's control over monetary policy and destabilize the banking system.

Lawmakers finally gave the so-called *Geldmarktfonds* the go-ahead this summer after years of watching helplessly as German money fled to Luxembourg and other neighboring

countries in search of higher returns and greater liquidity.

Now, rather than sit back and watch foreign fund companies capture the market, Germany's biggest banks are scrambling for a piece of the action themselves.

"It's often said that competition between German banks doesn't work, but I think this shows that it does," said Peter Pietsch, a spokesman for Commerzbank AG, Germany's third-largest bank.

A Commerzbank subsidiary that is one of the first institutions to market the new funds nationally claims to have collected more than 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$634 million) in investors' funds in little more than a week with promises of a net return on investment of 4.5 percent.

Although that is only slightly better than the return on a one-year time deposit, no-load funds offer far greater liquidity.

Mr. Pietsch said the overall market for German money market funds was expected to reach 15 billion DM by the end of the year.

Ironically, Commerzbank got the jump on other German banks by offering a money market fund managed by its big subsidiary in Luxembourg, where approval for such instruments takes just two or three days. In Germany, by contrast, it has been necessary to wait for approval from the country's banking supervisors.

Matthias Butzlaß, a spokesman for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wertpapier-sparen, a Deutsche Bank AG unit that

is the country's biggest fund management company, said he hoped to get approval for two new money market funds within three weeks.

"We fought for them to be allowed in Germany, and it doesn't help us if we put them in Luxembourg," he said.

German banks in general and the country's hundreds of small savings and loan institutions in particular have good reason to fear the new funds, wherever they are based, because they will compete directly with the savings accounts and time deposits that are generally German banks' cheapest sources of financing.

More than 1 trillion DM is thought to be parked in short-term time deposits and savings accounts.

Banking sources said banks would

eventually have to improve the terms on such accounts or face a mass exodus of funds that could weaken their balance sheets and ultimately their credit ratings.

"At the moment it's still no problem, because customer demand has been flat, but there's a real danger if the idea catches on," said one savings-bank specialist who asked not to be identified.

Possible reactions include an easing of the limit on what savings-account customers can withdraw during a month, raising the interest paid on basic accounts or combinations of the two.

While volatility in money markets is expected to rise if the funds prove popular, the problem is less acute just now, because rates are falling.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE 100 Index	CAC 40
2300	3500	2400
2200	3400	2300
2100	3300	2200
2000	3200	2100
1900	3100	2000
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1989	1200	1300
1988	1100	1200
1987	1000	1100
1986	900	1000
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NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1994

SPORTS

Steve Gross/Reuters
Cubs' catcher Rick Wilkins, crouching up at Wrigley Field.

For Astros' Bagwell, A Case of Bad Luck But Good Timing

The Associated Press

If there's such a thing as a well-timed injury, Jeff Bagwell's got one.

Bagwell, the National League's leading MVP candidate, broke a bone in his left hand when he was hit by a pitch in the Houston Astros' 3-1 victory over the visiting San Diego Padres.

Bagwell, who broke the same hand last season, will be sidelined three to five weeks, just in time for the players' strike.

Bagwell, the major leagues' RBI leader, was struck by a

Roger Maris's home run record is jeopardized by the pending strike, hit No. 43 and added a two-run double for San Francisco.

Williams, ending a 1-for-12 slump, drove a pitch from Willie Banks over the all in right-center leading off the second.

William VanLandingham won his fifth decision in six outings, and Rod Beck finished for his 28th this season and his 40th in 40 opportunities dating to last year.

Cardinals 12, Marlins 4: Omar Olivares pitched seven innings and hit his third career homer to lead St. Louis to victory in Miami.

Tom Pagnozzi hit a two-run homer and Olivares followed with a solo homer in the sixth inning to knock out Dave Weathers, who lost his fifth consecutive decision.

Ray Lankford had three of the Cardinals' 14 hits, including a bases-loaded triple. Ozzie Smith added four hits and two RBIs.

Mets 6, Phillies 2: Joe Orsulak singled in the go-ahead run in a three-run eighth-inning rally to lift Bret Saberhagen and New York over Philadelphia, playing at home.

Saberhagen allowed one run and six hits in 7 1/3 innings. John Franco pitched the final 1 1/3 innings for his NL-leading 30th save.

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SPORTS

STRIKE: A Lot of Anger

Continued from Page 1
an impasse and unwilling to impose the salary cap system during the off season. They are striking now, with 52 days remaining in the regular season, because the owners have more to lose.

The players have already collected most of their 1994 salaries, while owners will not get the final \$5 million of their \$7.5 million national television money until after the World Series.

Each side privately doubts that the other will remain unified throughout a long work stoppage, and when the session Wednesday broke off, there was no prediction when there might be another meeting.

"There are reasons to have further meetings," said the players' union leader, Donald Fehr, "if somebody has an idea, we're prepared to meet and talk about it. If not, there's no purpose in having a meeting if the only reason is to say that you did."

Mr. Ravitch had an equally gloomy assessment. "This was not a productive session Wednesday," he said. "I regret that very much. The strike looks more likely than it did 24 hours ago."

And then each side once more criticized the other. Mr. Fehr repeated earlier statements that this fight involved three parties: baseball's large-market and small-market clubs and the players.

After failing to agree to a more comprehensive revenue-sharing arrangement between poorer teams, such as the Pittsburgh Pirates and Seattle Mariners, and richer teams, such as the Toronto Blue Jays and Yankees, the owners formulated their position: Big-market clubs emphasized that they would agree to share more of their profits only if they got something in return — in this case, a pay ceiling.

In the beginning, Mr. Fehr said, the owners told the players that they needed a salary cap to keep several small-market teams from going bankrupt.

"We didn't get frank acknowledgments that their proposals are designed to limit salary growth and put artificial limits around free agency," Mr. Fehr said. "That is the purpose of it. That's positive in the sense that it's much more straightforward."



Colin Jackson of Britain, world-record holder in the 110-meter hurdles, led the field in a qualifier Thursday in Helsinki.

Rough Start for Azinger, PGA Defender

The Associated Press

TULSA, Oklahoma — Paul Azinger's game went from bad to worse Thursday when he opened defense of his PGA national championship with a 40 on the front nine at the Southern Hills Country Club course.

Azinger, whose successful battle against cancer gained the admiration of millions of fans, was among the early starters in the first round of the last of golf's Big Four events this season.

He received a warm ovation from the large gallery gathered around the first tee. But he had to work hard to save par on the first hole after driving into the rough on the left of the first fairway. He played his second shot short of the green but it got up and down for par. On the second, however, he

again hit his tee shot to the left, caught a bunker with his second and made bogey.

His troubles continued on the fourth with a 3-putt and it all went downhill from there. He also bogeyed his sixth, eighth and ninth, reaching the turn at 5 over par.

Azinger was diagnosed with lymphoma, a form of cancer, in his right shoulder blade shortly after winning this title last year but successfully battled the disease and returned to competition only last week.

Azinger was not alone in his early difficulties, however. Jack Nicklaus, 54, a five-time winner of this title, bogeyed 6 of the first seven holes and was 5 over par through eight.

With most of the 151-man field still in the clubhouse awaiting their starting times,

veteran Ben Crenshaw held the early lead. He was 3 under par through 12 holes after birdies on the 10th and 11th.

The anticipated foreign drive to complete an unprecedented sweep of golf's Big Four events developed early in the day, with Greg Norman of Australia and Colin Montgomerie of Scotland among the early leaders. Norman was even par through 10 holes. Montgomerie was 2 under through 11. Sam Torrance of Scotland, was under through 13.

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OBSERVER

Yes, Virginia, Fans

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — What about the fans? Another baseball strike looms, and nobody cares about the fans. Not the players, whose average pay is over \$1 million a year. Players don't care about the fans.

Neither do the owners. To owners the fans are zilch. That's what the fans mean to owners: zilch.

Owners and players act as if there were no fans, as if the fans were a myth invented by sportswriters for days when there is no rotator-cuff surgery to report, no pulled hamstring to lament, no mighty slugger to deplore for playing with corked bat, no multimillionaire owner to scold for speaking with forked tongue.

Because of the players' and owners' indifference to the fans, many youngsters — the fans of the future — wonder if there really are any fans.

Just the other day I had a letter from a little girl named Virginia, saying her friends tell her there are no fans, that the fans are just a fiction made up by sportswriters.

"I wouldn't want to grow up in a world without fans," she writes. "Please tell me the truth so that I may plan accordingly for the future."

Virginia, dear Virginia, pay no heed to your little friends. They have been infected, alas, by the attitude of baseball's owners and players. Of course there are fans.

If there were no fans, a vital minor-league baseball system would exist all over the country, and you would have to gratify your appetite for baseball by watching a live baseball game played by real, life-size baseball players in your own little hometown.

It was the fans, Virginia, who have saved you from this near-life experience. The natural habitat of the fan is the couch in front of his television set.

When he discovered he didn't have to go to the local ball park to see a game, but could hit the couch and see electronic pic-

tures of the country's best players performing thousands of miles away, he stretched out and has hardly moved since.

That was the end of the real, life-size baseball team in your hometown. The fans got rid of it for you.

Suppose there had been no fans, Virginia. You would now have to go out into the steamy air and sunshine and mix with people if you wanted to see baseball. You would have to look at three-dimensional, no-sized players. And not the best players either.

Tell your doubting little friends, dear child, that there have always been fans. Remind them of the great DiMaggio. Joltin' Joe, the Yankee Clipper. Some say the finest baseball player of his age.

One season he batted .346, hit 46 home runs and batted in 157 runs. And who was it who booted him for asking the Yankees to raise his salary to \$40,000?

Yes, Virginia, it was the fans. Without the fans there would have been no one to make the Yankee Clipper feel ashamed of himself for thinking he was worth \$40,000 to the Yankees.

It was Yankee fans, too, who booted Roger Maris, the only player in history to hit 61 home runs in a season. Without fans to do the boozing, Maris might have lost his humility.

No fans, Virginia? You might as well say there are no drunks in the upper deck hurling peanuts and pouring beer on your head by the seventh inning.

You might as well say there are no leather-junged louts shouting unprintable words from safe distances at the outfielders, no he-men in the bleachers hammering it up for their buddies with inflatable fe-

male dolls.

Yes, Virginia, the fans do exist, just as surely as pulled hamstrings, torn rotator cuffs and rising taxes. Too bad, kid, but that's baseball.

"I know Jimi Hendrix," she offered genially, when asked about the original Woodstock bands. "To me, it's like all music from before my day. It's not a new revelation, as if a bunch of new young people were discovering something. It's been done. I'm not really that much into reliving the past."

New York Times Service

WEATHER

Europe

	Today			Tomorrow		
	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algiers	18.05	16.05	+	18.04	16.04	+
Amsterdam	21.75	19.75	+	20.75	18.75	+
Ankara	32.05	17.05	+	30.05	16.05	+
Antwerp	31.00	17.00	+	34.00	24.00	+
Barcelona	22.00	20.00	+	22.00	20.00	+
Bogota	32.00	17.00	+	31.00	16.00	+
Berlin	22.00	14.00	+	21.00	12.00	+
Bucharest	20.75	17.00	+	20.75	16.00	+
Copenhagen	20.00	17.00	+	20.00	16.00	+
Cordoba	21.75	17.00	+	19.00	11.00	+
Copenhagen	21.75	17.00	+	20.00	16.00	+
Danish Del Sol	20.00	17.00	+	19.00	12.00	+
Dublin	18.00	16.00	+	18.00	16.00	+
Dusseldorf	17.00	10.00	+	15.00	13.00	+
Edinburgh	17.00	10.00	+	15.00	13.00	+
Frankfurt	22.00	14.00	+	22.00	17.00	+
Geneva	22.00	14.00	+	22.00	17.00	+
Helsinki	22.00	14.00	+	22.00	17.00	+
Istanbul	32.00	20.00	+	34.00	21.00	+
Le Palais	20.75	17.00	+	20.75	17.00	+
Lisbon	20.75	17.00	+	20.75	17.00	+
London	21.00	11.00	+	21.00	13.00	+
Madrid	30.00	17.00	+	34.00	18.00	+
Milan	21.00	14.00	+	21.00	14.00	+
Moscow	23.75	17.00	+	27.00	16.00	+
Munich	20.00	14.00	+	20.00	14.00	+
Naples	20.00	14.00	+	20.00	14.00	+
Paris	20.00	14.00	+	20.00	14.00	+
Prague	13.00	8.00	+	15.00	11.00	+
Rome	20.00	14.00	+	20.00	14.00	+
St. Petersburg	14.00	14.00	+	22.00	12.00	+
Stockholm	18.00	14.00	+	18.00	14.00	+
Turin	17.00	14.00	+	17.00	14.00	+
Vienna	17.00	14.00	+	17.00	14.00	+
Zurich	17.00	14.00	+	20.00	17.00	+
Oceans						
Auckland	18.00	17.00	+	18.00	16.00	+
Sydney	18.00	17.00	+	18.00	16.00	+

Legend: Partly sunny, Scattered clouds, +, Cloudy, H, Heavy rain, S, Showers, R, Rain, M, Moderate rain, W, Windy. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Europe
Warm weather along the East Coast this weekend will be followed by dry and much cooler weather. Saturday, Detroit and Chicago will have chilly weather Sunday into Monday. An early frost is possible in northern Minnesota. Sunday, Phoenix will remain warmer than normal this weekend.

North America
A chilly air mass will plunge southwest into Scandinavia and northern Germany this weekend. A taste of fall is expected. Saturday, Berlin and Copenhagen will have chilly weather Sunday. Sunday, cool weather from Oslo to Berlin over the weekend. Cool weather in Paris and London this weekend will give way to warmer weather Monday. Moscow will be wet and cool.

Latin America
Today

High Low W High Low W

Buenos Aires 32.00 22.00 + 32.00 22.00 +

Caracas 36.00 22.00 + 38.00 25.00 +

Colombia 31.00 19.00 + 31.00 21.00 +

Jerusalem 28.00 19.00 + 31.00 21.00 +

Lima 20.00 17.00 + 20.00 17.00 +

Rio de Janeiro 22.00 17.00 + 22.00 17.00 +

Rio de Janeiro 21.00 17.00 + 21.00 17.00 +

Santiago 19.00 9.00 + 21.00 11.00 +

Santiago 21.00 14.00 + 21.00 14.00 +

Santiago 21.00 14.